John L. and Eliza J. Child, aged 3 year , 1 month, and 26 days.
In G. S. L. City, Jan. 13, of sear fever, Serah Louisa,
daughter of William and Lovina aylor, aged 1 year, 1 Danghter of william and Lordan Bondan and the Basis and the 13th, and 20 days.

On the 13th, at Blooming Greve, U. T., Phebe A., daughter of Elder Dorr P. and Adelia C. Curtis, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 7 days, of inflammation of the bowels.

In Ogden City, U. T., Nov. 20. Return R. Hill, son of Richard and Sarah Hill, aged 35 years, 1 month, and 1

## THE DARIEN EXPEDITIONS.

Safety of Lieut. Strain's Party-The Murder-ers of the Virago's Crew Discovered.

(From the Aspinwall Courter, March 27.)
We learn with the most unbounded feelings of grati-tude and joy, from the Fananua Star, that two contiemen arrived there on Saturday, communicating the important news that Lieut. Strain's party, or at least the most of them, are safe.

arrived there on Saturday, communicating the important news that Lieut. Strain's party, or at least the most of them, are safe.

And, before communicating the details of this news, we have to state that G. W. Fleicher, U. S. Consul at this port, having received despatches for Capt. Hollins of the Yane, this afterneon, forthwith chartered the Liberty, a Baltimore clipper schooner, lying in our harbor, and despatched her immediately with the glad tidings.

Here is the story of the gentlemen above mentioned, who brought the news to Panama,—

From them we learn that about sixteen days ago, Lieut. Strain, accompanied by only two of his men, arrived at Chapigana, in search of provisions and boats for the relief of the balance of his party, whom he had left four weeks before on the banks of the Chucanaque river. Learning that Mr. Bennett had an ample supply of provisions at the depot at the junction of the Savanna and Lara rivers, he forthwith proceeded there, and obtaining the necessary supplies, hastened back.

Our informant saw and conversed with Lieut. Strain on his first arrival at Chapigana, and gave him the information that Mr. Bennett had provisions, but did not see Lieut. S. again, as that gentleman was on his return down the Savanna river, from the depot, while our informant was going up. But in the conversation he had with Lieut. S. he learned that he and his men had been fortynine days in getting from the Atlantic to Point Yavisa, near the outlet of the Chucanaque river, on the Pacific, that after being out fifteen days from the Atlantic their provisions became entirely exhausted, after which they had to subsist principally upon the nut of the trues, a species of the palm. The nineteen men left by Lieut. Trais on the Chucanaque were mostly disabled from Schness and debility. The sufferings of the whole party but have been intense, especially those of Lieut. S. and is two companions, who, in their weakened and nearly schous became entirely exhausted, after which they had to subsist principally open the nut

ances, and carrying on all stock and provisions. At one of their settlements he found the remains of no less than five canses.

On Tuesday evening, 16th, H. B. M's steamer Virago arrived at the mouth of the Savanna, and Capt. Marshall immediately dispatched a boat up the river to communicate with Mr. Bennett, who during the night came down to the Virago and communicated the intelligence of Lieut Strain's arrival and departure from the depot, on this return to the success of his men. By three o'clock on the morning of the 17th, Capt. Marshall despatched one of his largest boat to the Chucanaque, to render such aid and assistance to Lieut. Strain as he might require in the recovery of his men. The two men who accompanied Lieut. S. to the depot, were left there sick, so that he attend on his return unaccompanied by a single man of Lis original party.

That the whole party, or even a portion of it, is safe, is most welcome news indeed, and we are momently looking for the Virago here, with them. We shall hall their arrival in our city with unbounded joy.

NEWS FROM THE DARIEN—THE MURDERERS OF THE VIRAGO'S CREW DISCOVERED.

REWS FROM THE DARIEN—THE MURDERERS OF THE VILAGO'S CREW DISCOVERED.

The Panamene of the 22d uit, announces that letters Leve been received from Santa Martha, dated the 14th of this month, stating that a tribe of Indians who resided near, and traded with those of Darien, have given information that the murder of the four men belonging to the Virago was done by a savage and warlike tribe. They have offered to bring the murderers to the authorities of Darien, whom they say are named Cunasale, Llaique, Cantul, and Qulipalipi, all members of the Chucanaque tribe. The chief of Palia, named Ballasar, says that the aforeasid Indians have been punished, to teach them to respect the English and Granadians.

The time fixed for the delivery of the culprits is the middle of April. So, says the Fanameno, we shall know by the middle of April whother this is an Indian tale or a singer act on the part of those who gave the information.

THE RETURN OF LIEUT, FAUNTLEROY.

THE RETURN OF LIEUT, PAUNTLEROY.

[From the Panama Star, March 28.]

We are glad to announce the safe return of Lieut. Chas.

M. Fauntleroy, of the sloop-of-war Cyane, and Don Carlos Zachrisson, who it will be remembered by our readers, left here on the 13th inst., for Chepo, where they were led to believe they could obtain information as to the fate of Lieut. Strain and his party. Leaving Panama at five of clock in the evening, and rising all night, they reached Crops on the morning of the 14th, where they spent nine days in endeavoring to procure intelligence, as well as guides, to conduct them across the isthmus to Caledonia Bay. The intelligence they obtained satisfied them that the rumor brought to this city on the 12th, to the effect that a party of eleven foreigners in crossing from the Martic, had been devoured by wild beasts, had its origin patirely in the destruction of the four-near of Captain revost's party. Nevertheless, with the almost forlorn tope of gathering some news of Lieut. Strain, if they build but once gain the interior, Lieut. Fauntleroy and Don Carlos used their utmost endeavors to procure guidee at Chepo, to accompany them, but build had been devoured by wild beasts, had its origin patirely in the destruction of the four-near of Captain revost's party. Nevertheless, with the almost forlorn tope of gathering some news of Lieut. Strain, if they build but once gain the interior, Lieut. Fauntleroy and Don Carlos used their utmost endeavors to procure guidee at Chepo, to accompany them, but build had been and fear; from having been informed that the Americans and English were fitting out large parties to secur the country and revenge the death of the Virago's four men. The news had been carried up the river Boyano, and as soon as heard at each settlement the Indiana living on the river abandoned their places and sought refuge higher up in the mountains. Finally, a few days ago, Don Carlos and Lieut. F. prevailed on two youths to carry them in a cance up the river to the Indiana living on th

them in a direction contrary to that they wished to pursue, they were reluctantly compelled to return to Chepo, whence they started for this place on Sunday morning, and arrived at about ten o'clock at night.

The return of these gentlemen removes the last anxiety we had in connection with the exploration party of Lieut. Strain. All are now safe, or were when last heard from, and we are daily looking for the arrival here of Lieut. S. and his men, when all will repair to Aspinwall, and again re-unite on board the Cyane, where we are quite sure they will be most welcomely received.

THE LATEST NEWS.

[From the Fanama Herald, March 28.]

In addition to the foregoing, which we copy from the Stor of Sunday, we have learned a few additional particulars from Sr. Anjel Sucre, a very intelligent native Manded proprietor, who resides at Santa Maria, between Chapigna and Yaviss. He saw Lieut. Strain, and took him to his house, where he gave him clothes and food. He describes the Lifeutenant as almost worn to a skeleton—perfectly maked, and his body covered with sores from the insects that penetrated the stin.

Lieut Strain told him that when fifteen days out they mast four Indians, who epoke English, and who agreed to pilot them back to the Atlantic; after a two days march through the mountains the Indians described them during the night.

Two of the four men who accompanied Lieut, Strain

The night.
Two of the four men who accompanied Lieut. Strain
had died, and the other two were on board the Virago.
When Sr. Sucre left Yavisa, on the 19th, the boat of
the Virago was there, and a large number of canoes were
about starting up the river to the relief of the rest of the
party. The natives lent every assistance in their power.

## NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA. Serious Trouble Between the Americans and

the Government-The Tax on Passengers, &c. Our advices from Panama are to the 30th, and from Aspinwall to the 31st ult.

There appears to be a great deal of excitement at Aspinwall in regard to the inroads of foreigners, especially Americans.

The Panama Star of the 28th says :- "Last night, about eight o'clock, news was received in this city from Aspinwall, that the government officials, who for a year or more have been allowed, on sufferance, to locate and

that point, the route which seems to have been decided upon for travel (until the railroad is finished) extends directly upon an old military road from Gorgona to Pa-nama. This will be quite dry in the wet season, so that there will be no difficulty in reaching Panama, over this route, from Aspinwall, in from six to eight hours.

roate, from Aspinwall, in from six to eight hours.

CONSULAR NOTICE.

CONSULAR, U. S. AMERICA,

POST OF PANAMA, March 28, 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that James G. Swain, a citizen
of the United States of America, of Paris, of Ohio, or
Roseville, of Butler county, Ohio, died at the Foreign
Hospital, in this city, on 27th of March, 1864, of disease
contracted on shipboard; and that his effects, duly inventoried and appraised, have been deposited in this
Consulate. THOS. WM. WARD, Consul of the U. States.

GBITUARY.
THE DEATH OF GENERAL O'LEARY, BRITISH MINISTER AT The last mail from Bogota brought intelligence of the sudden death of General Daniel Florence O'Leary, for many years British Charge d'Affaires to this country. General O'Leary was of Irish descent, and was one of those who, in 1818, came out to this country to aid the people in the war of independence. From that time until 1824 he was constantly engaged in the field, and took an active part in some of the severest battles. He was aide de camp to Bolivar, whose confidence he possessed, and gradually rose to the rank of General in the Colombian service. mbian service.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC. The Probable Success of the Peruvian Revo

lution. [From the Panama Herald, March 21.]

On Sunday morning, 20th ult., the steamer Bogota, Captain Hall, arrived from the South, with the usual semi-monthly mail. She brought eighty-one passengers and \$320,000 in specie. Her dates are Valparaiso, March 1, Callao 10th.

1, Callao 10th.

The Valparaiso Herald, which is the only Chilian journal we have received, says that in politics everything is apparently quiet; a report was current, but wanted confirmation, that the crops in the South had been injured

apparently quiet; a report was current, but wanted confirmation, that the crops in the South had been injured by a frost.

Constant efforts are being made to extend the educational system throughout the country. A decree just published by the Minister of Instruction, provides for the establishment of a depot of government educational books in ever; Intendent, which are to be sold at government prices, and given away gratis to those who cannot afford to pay. It is highly gratifying to see the government thus laying the foundation of a prosperity in the nation by educating the people.

Bon Roberto Simpson is appointed Commissioner to go to England to procure the construction of a war steamer, for which purpose the sum of \$200,000 is appropriated. The exclusive privilege of navigating the river Biobio with steamers is granted to Mr. Robert Cunningham for a period of eight years.

The Herald suggests that Chili offers as fine a field to the intelligent practical farmer as any country in the world, where, it says, that with a proper stock of modern farm requisites for economizing labor, and doing efficient work, the agriculture of Chili offers as sure and rapid a means of accumulating wealth as any country now known. Labor is cheap, and not likely to exceed 37% cents per day for many years.

The Mercurio gives a rumor that a French company are about introducing a cargo of camels as a substitute for mules.

Captain Gifford, of the brig Esperanza, was imprisoned for striking a boy with a piece of wood whom he found

are about introducing a cargo of camels as a substitute for mules.

Captain Gifford, of the brig Esperanza, was imprisoned for striking a boy with a piece of wood whom he found stealing copper from off his vessel; at the instance of the American Consul he was liberated.

The governor of the province of Chiloe has published a proclamation tending very strongly against the sale of ardent spirits. Some of the Chilian journals are against the measure, but the Herald supports the governor's course.

The government has given pecuniary support to an establishment for the improvement of pottery; the experiments made have been successful, and a superior article has been produced with the clay of the country.

PERT.

has been produced with the clay of the country.

FERU.

From the Peruvian papers we gather but very little information relative to the revolutionary movements new going on in that country, headed by General Ramon Castilla and Pon Domingo Plias. This is easily accounted for when we remember that the press is controlled by the existing government, and does not publish any free expression of cipinion. It is true that occasionally the proclamation of a revolutionary General, or the protest of some city, is published; but it is only when the matter is so public that it cannot longer be kept secret, and also to afford the government an opportunity of abusing the opposite party. The Heraido de Lima, a paper devoted to the government interest, throws actually no light upon the existing state of affairs, and all the reports contained in it differ materially from the accounts received here from private sources.

tained in it differ materially from the accounts received here from private sources.

From all we can gather from the papers, as well as from private information, we are assured that the party of General Castilla is every day growing stronger, and that the rele of President Echemique is drawly quickly to a close. Arica and Tacna have declared against the government; Arequipa has now, for some time, held out against General Torrico, who won't fight. General Moran is most opportunely sick, and the government is on its last legs.

against General Torrico, who won't fight. General Moran is most opportunely sick, and the government is on its last legs.

President Echenique is still at Lima, which place he dares not leave, and it is thought that General Castilla will march against the capital, when it will declare in his awar. There will be no fighting: the war will be confined to bombastle proclamations and big words, and some fine morning General Echenique will be non est, and a new President, perhaps no better than he, will control the destinies of the country until a counter revolution or a recreation of public feeling, or, more possibly, private interest, turns him out. The Limenos do not dread a light in the present struggle, but they are much afraid of the lawless desperadoes who may take advantage of the want of government to rob and commit all kinds of aggressions.

In the meantime the peste rages with increased violence in Callao and Lima, and delea the efforts of the physicians; numbers die daily, and many physicians bave fallen a victim to it. The state of the country is, taking it altogether, most deplorable, and we greatly fear it must be worse before it can be better.

[From the Panama Start]

Our Chili exchanges contain little news of importance. The following items we take from the Valparaiso Herail:

Everything is apparently quiet.

There are rumors of serious damage to the crops in

Heraid:—
Everything is apparently quiet.

There are rumors of serious damage to the crops in the south by a frost. It is disputed by some, and we do not altogether credit it.

Business is reviving to a limited extent, but not sufficient to the source of the source of

ciently to move off our beavy stock of imports, so as to relieve our market at all. Money is very scarce. Very heavy bills at twelve months have been discounted at 1% per cent per month.

We have melancholy advices of the prevalence of yel-

We have melancholy advices of the prevalence of yellow fever at Lima.

Don Domingo Ellas appears to be gaining ground very fast among the people of Peru, and already Tacma and Arica have declared in his favor. It is reported that Ellas has been offered the assistance of the French and Chilians to take possession of the Chincha Islands.

VALFARANO, March 11, 1854.

The month of February being short, and the Bogota sailing the day after her arrival, cramps us for time.

Miska Hauser, the great violinist, has "set this town on fire!" with his inimitable bow, until must of us are ready to swear he is a magician, or has three hands, like Signer Blits in his famous hat trick. His first concert was well attended, and we trust he put a liberal sum into his pocket.

was well attended, and we trust he put a liberal sum into his pecket.

On the 2d instant Madam Biscaccianti makes her debut before a Valparaiso audience in the "Somnambula," and from present appearances she will have a crowded house to welcome her. We hear she is almost a rival of Miss Catherine Hayes, the charming Swan of Erin, and of course everybody is going to hear her.

Business would be good if we had a few vessels to carry off our ores, nitrate, &c.; but there is but one vessel for freight in the foreign tomage, and we hear she has request for the first of the standard and Hussoc to Swansea, England, were £10. £6 could easily be had to-day.

The railroad, with its two to three thousand laborers, is progressing rapidly, bonded warehouses nearly finished, and the new breakwater of Waddington advancing with Yankee strides, the neighboring hills falling before the uncompromising pick and shovel.

MARKETS.

the uncompromising pick and shovel.

MARKETS.

VALPARAISO, March I.—Since last reports business has not generally improved. In dry goods the market is overstocked; as the season for autum advances it is expected that the depression at present felt will be removed. The interruption of the Bolivian trade still continues to prolong the stagnation. Brandies, claret, sweet wine, and anis, are wanted, and saleable. Lamp oil, plentiful; olive oil, wanted. Ale and porter realizing fullest market prices. Spirits of turpentine scarce and high. Rice and coffee scarce. Candles, tar, pitch, beef, and pork, abundant. Coals, no transactions. Lumber \$75 per thousand; a small decline looked for. In the native exports flour is quoted at \$7.75 per bag of two quintals; the stock is not large, and no decline is looked for; holders of favorite brands are firm at \$8. Wheat is quoted at \$3.50 per fanega; the opinion of a somewhat diminished crop begins to prevail. Barley is held at \$2 per fanega. Peans of all kinds scarce and high. Wool in request, at \$10 per quintal for common unwashed, and \$15 to \$16 for low merino in the grease. Copper in steady demand—\$20.50 to \$20.75 may be quoted as the lowest current prices. Nitrate, at lquique, no transactions noted; some 17,000 quintals are on hand, for which 195 reals was asked, but it is thought that present high freights and favorable rates of exchanges will force holders to accept a lower figure.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Our London, Paris, and Bombay Correspondence.

Interesting Intelligence Relative to the Naval and Military Operations of the

Contending Powers. THE LATEST MARKET CIRCULARS,

&c., &c., &c. Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, March 24, 1854.

I e Wir-Sir Charles Napier's Flost-The Baltic-France and the Secret Documents—The Greek Insurrection, &c.
There is not much news to send by the present steamer.
No message has as yet been sent by the Queen to Parliament declaring war with Russia, nor has such a step been taken in France; from which it must be inferred that the courier bearing the official answer of the Emperor Nichola has not yet reached London or Paris. Until war is declared it is said hostilities will not commence. Sir Charles Napier's fleet is at the entrance of the Baltic; he himself was, at last advices, at Copenhagen, where he had requested an audience of the King. The feeling in Denmark, Sweden and Norway,is quite enthusiastic for the Western Powers. So much of a similar feeling has been evinced in Prussia that the government there is alarmed. The people are decidedly anti-Russian, and the court trembles. Russian policy has succeeded at Berlin and at Vienna in so far as both those Powers have declared their neutrality. Until the first cannon is fired things will probably remain in

we do not yet know what has been the effect upon Austria and Prussia of the publication of the secret cor respondence between Russia and the English government that correspondence the German Powers are treat ed in so cavalier a manner that the greatest indignation will probably be excited. In France the publication of these documents has led to a short official declaration in the Moniteur, from which it appears that when the Emperer found it was " no go" in England, and that the English government refused even to listen to his wily overtures, he tried France.

This will doubtless lead to the publication of some se

cret and confidential papers by the French government; and Russia will then have to publish the private letters she has received, among which, I am told, there are let ters from Prince Albert

It is, to say the least, surprising that, with these door ments in their deaks, the English statesmen put so much faith in the assertions of the Emperor, that he had no designs on Turkey! We shall have an interesting debate on this subject shortly in the Commons and in the Lords. I had a long conversation yesterday with an officer who

passed some time in the Baltic, has lived at Cronstadt, and in many places in Russia. He tells me that if Sir Charles Napier intends taking Cronstadt he has no easy task to perform. There are artificial islands erected in front of it, supplied with the heaviest artillery, one fort or island commanding the other. Moreover, there are shallows which prevent vessels of any size from getting up close. There will be very severe fighting. The object of the Emperor of Russia to get out of the ice was, I believe, to make a coup de main on the crown batteries belonging to Denmark, and which command the entrance through the Sound into the Baltic. Happily, he could not cut through the ice, and the plan was a failure. The preparations, both by sea and land, by Russia, for offensive and defen sive operations, are immense. I am informed, from a well informed quarter, that the Russians are very desirous of striking a great blow on the Danube before the English and French troops arrive out. The 21st of this month has been mentioned as the day upon which they would

attempt to force a passage of the Danube.

The accounts of the Greek insurrection are very contradictory. It must eventually be suppressed. It seems that the English and French governments have hinted at

an armed occupation of Greece if necessary.

Gladstone's bill for increasing the income tax has been

read a third time.

Our Parts Correspondence

PARIS, Thursday, March 23, 1854.
The Secret Correspondence will Rouse the French Against Russia-Excitement in Paris after its Publication-Opinions of the People thereon-An Official Warning given to the Union-Proclamation of War Expected-Marriage of Frince Murat-English Dragoons Expected -Troops at Kalefat-Decline of the Greek Insurrec-tion-Russia's Military Proparations-Provisions for the Families of French Sailors During the War.

It is impossible that anything more deserving of the name of a God-send could have befallen the cause for which the Western Powers are allied, than the publica tion of the "recret and confidential correspondence" be

So far from having confirmed the suspicions, which little pains were taken to conceal, respecting the good faith and straight-forward policy of England, it has wrung from all parties the admission that in this instance, at least, la perfide Albion has been true. Something was wanting, as I said in my last, to stir up the slumbering embers of the French spirit, and the Emperor of Russia's allusion to the disasters of 1812 was certainly not altogether without its effect. For a moment the national mind showed a hasty spark, but straightway was cold again. Now, however, comes the unmistakea-ble evidence of Russia's cheap estimation of the rights. as well as opinions, of France. The "correspondence" may possibly prove the blast of a trumpet throughout

Never since the stormy days of the last revolution and the coup d'état, do I remember such a sale of the public journals, and such eagerness in perusing them. At the Bourse, on the Boulevards, in the different passages, or areades, all along the Champs Elysees, groups of twenty or thirty persons were either reading or hearing read, ut the whole of yesterday, these most interesting letters. Those portions of them where the Czar is represented as saying-"I and England together can do as we like, without regard to any other State," and "what I

we like, without regard to any other State." and "what I say or think, so does Austria; we are one and the same," seemed to excite the most vivid and intense indignation; and certainly it is fortunate that the English Cabinet comes through the ordeal so well.

This good has arisen: It has shown that however the French interference with "the churches" might have ostensibly stirred up the quarrel, the materials were already elaborately arranged. That Turkey had already received sentence of death from the great Autocrat, who stood beside her; and that if was not impossible that if France were not now in arms to defend Turkey, by the side of England, she might have been, by circumstances, attracted, perhaps, by baits similar to those which England has refused, in alliance with Russia against England. Two things, say the French, are made tolerably clear by this remarkable correspondence: 1. That the Car had planned and fixed the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. 2. That England could not, and would not, have permitted it—was it possible, therefore, for France, with her interest in the Meditorraneau, to be neutral? No!

Matt to experience a property was received in an extra various common that the government of fields, who for a year or more have been allowed, on sufferance, to locate an irrevant there, have at length the one compiled to bear the place, and some of them are now here. There are various exciting runners in this city, mone of which do we are the place and the place

iffty pieces of siege artillery, and sixty field pieces. There are every day skirmishes of outposts. In one of the late scriies, Mr. O'Reilly, a young Irish officer, who commands three squadrons of Turkish cavalry, had a narrow escape. The head of his horse was carried away by a cannon ball, without injuring its rider. A re-inforcement of 15,000 men had just arrived there by the last accounts, and everything presages an approaching battle.

In the non-official part of the Moniteur of this morning it is stated that the Greek insurrection is already wearing itself out—that fifty villages had sent in their submission to the authorities.

Rumors are everywhere affect that Russin refuses to give a categorical answer to the summons on the part of the Western Fowers that she should excuste instanter the Principalities; but that, in the meantime, she is everywhere making predigious armaments.

The families of those sailors who are called out to serve the State are to be provided for by the revival of an anient statute of the Republic. Act 31 of the law of Brumaire, year 4, declares: "There shall be accorded a monthly allowance to each of the children, of both sexes, below ten years of age, of every sailor on active service in the State." Three francs per month is, therefore, to be allowed to each child.

Our Bounbay Correspondence.

Our Bombay Correspondence.

BOMBAY, Feb. 8, 1854. Arguments in favor of an American Line of Steamers be-tween China and Bombay—Growing Preference in Bom-lay for the "Stars and Stripes"—The Harbor of Bombay

—Rates of Freights, Import Duties, &c.

Having frequently been applied to by companies and individuals in the United States for information regarding the establishment of an American line of steamers from China to Bombay and intermediate ports, I think I can do no better than send you the enclosed papers, published in various ports of India, by which your readers may learn, if you copy the articles I have marked, the exact wants of the trade, and the public feeling towards

an American institution.

The want of a new line of Indian steamers ha been felt, though it is only recently that the press has taken hold of the matter; and should the want be not soon supplied from abroad, the slumbering energies of the people will be roused to action at home. I would the people will be roused to action at home. I would advise those companies in America who have had the enterprise in contemplation to send us a pioneer at orce, aircady built and equipped for service, to take possession of the field. There is no risk to incur in regard to the profit of an American line. The interpostal trade of India is free to the vessels of all nations, and there is a growing preference manifested, not only here, but in China, for American improvements and American spirit. The "stars and stripes" alone are now-a-days a very good recommendation for any vessel, in lieu of better.

Bembay, with its safe and commodious harbor, splendid dry docks, dock yards, &c., &c., is certainly the depot for all steam lines in India, and the inhabitants will not be behind in affording substantial support to a Yankee opposition.

Send on your steamers, countrymen. There is a wide field open here for your enterprise, and I for one will give you my hearty co-operation and influence in Western India.

I would mention that the universal rates of freight charged by the P. & O. Co's steamers upon oplum is 20 rupees per cheat of 133 lbs.; and the whole amount annually exported averages about 27,000 chests. Coal is imported duty free to India, Newcastle and Cardiff ranging from twelve to fifteen rupees per ton.

There has, I learn, been a steam line instituted between California and China, and I think I am not very far astray when I predict that two years will not clapse before there will be a continuous line of American steamers around the world.

I send you my name, which you are welcome to give to all inquirers; and hoping that it will not be long before Bembay is as familiar a name to Americans as Aspinwall or Fanama, I beg leave to remain, your obedient servant, advise those companies in America who have had the

Letter from Ledru Rollin, Mazzini and Kossuth, to George N. Sanders, on Hearing of His Rejection by the United States Senate. GEORGE N. SANDERS, LONDON.

DEAR SIR:-DEAR SIR:—
We just learn from the public papers the astounding
nd unexpected news that the Senats of the United States declined to confirm your nomination to the United

States consulate at London.

We are prompted to express this our regret not only from private feelings of affection, which we are owing in return of the friendship we and our fellow exiles at large have experienced from you, but we are likewise prompted to do so on weighty considerations of a public char-

Sir, while the European cabinets combine against the triumph of the republican principle, we consider it, as well from community of interest as also from consistency, not to say from a due remembrance of the assistance received in trying days, to be the political duty of republican America to countenance the democratic principle, and to lend, if not more, at least her moral aid

to the republicans of Europe.

This expectation, sir, is so conformable to nature and so logical that it enters in the apprehensions of the monarchical cabinets and in the hopes of the oppressed na

tions equally.

However, though popular manifestations of public opinion in the United States, and presidential messages, and corresponding resolutions of your legislative governand corresponding resolutions of your legislative government, may certainly justify the expectation, sir, yet it is not to be doubted that it is the diplomatic agents of the United States in Europe who are called upon to represent most efficiently the power and vitality of the republican principle in the very eyes of monarchical Europe, and to assert its competent juxtaposition as well in socials as no political regards, provided they always act, publicly as well as privately, in accordance with that same republican principle upon which the very foundation of your country rests.

Unfortunately, sir, it was until now but by rare praiseworthy exceptions that public opinion in Europe was gladdened by the view of such a representation of republican America—a fact certainly neither advantageous to the interests of republicanism in general, nor adding to the consideration abroad of republican America.

But in you, sir, we had the high gratification to see a gentleman perfectly consistent in the representation of your country's democratic character—such, in a word, as European democracy wishes to see the representatives of republican America, true not only in their official activity, but also in their social life, to the character of

republican America, true not only in their official activity, but also in their social life, to the character of America.

Eesidea, sir, it is a duty on our part thankfully to acknowledge your prompt and hearty readiness to advance the cause of democracy in Europe with all the means consistent with the duties incumbent on your official position; and while we can but appland the discretion you never fail to use in paying due regard to the established ralations of your government, we in the same time beg leave to assure you of our grateful appreciation of all the valuable and important services you have rendered during your short stay amongst us, as well to the cause of democracy in general as also to many of its representatives in particular—services the more important and the more valuable as it is obvious that the political conjunctures of Europe have come to an essential turning point, when that concord and union which, amongst other particular services, you so happily succeeded to cement between the different fract ons of European democracy, cannot prove but vitally beneficial to the cause.

And it is at such a moment, sir, that the vote of the Senate of the United States reverses the leaf, and gives full ecope to the misrepresentation that it is precisely on account of the marked sympathy you have shown to the democracy in Europe that your confimation has been withheld.

That is a hard and mischievous blow at the prospects of that democracy just at this moment, dear sir; we re-

withheld.

That is a hard and mischievous hiow at the prospecty of that democracy just at this moment, dear air; we regret to say that it will cause great rejoicing in all despotic quarters, but will also cause in democratic quarters a regret and a discouraging disappointment, such as ours is.

We cannot believe, dear sir, that such could have been the design of the Senate of the United States; but sure it is that is the lamentable effect, and we cannot forbear to hope that the knowledge of that lamentable bearing may yet induce a reconsideration, which we most fervently wish.

Yet, lowever that be, dear sir, we are on the eve of great events; some of those who now address you as

Yet, however that be, dear sir, we are on the eve of great events; some of those who now address you as exiles may probably soon be called upon to act with the authority of their triumphant respective nations; and in that event, sir, we beg you to be assured that there will be more than one amongst us who shall prove to you that the republics of Europe are not forgetful of received services, and know how to appreciate their true friends. In the meantime, please to accept once more the expression of our profound regret, as also the assurance of our high appreciation and sincere thankfulness.

(Signed.) LEBRU ROLLIN, JOSEPH MAZZINI, I onden, March 1, 1854. L. KOSSUTH.

Operations on the Baitle and White Seas.

Operations on the Baitic and White Seas.

[From the London News, March 25.]

On Monday, Sir Charles Napier was at Copenhagen; on Theesday letters for the galiant Admiral, forwarded by the British Coraul in Hamburg, reached Kiel, and were to await his arrival there. Were any confirmation necessary of the statement that Kiel Sound is to be the second stage of our Baitic fleet—a. Wingo Sound was its first-inis latter fact would afford it. We Fav. therefore, expect hourly to hear that the bilk of the first division of the fleet under Sir Charles Napier is anchored off. First Charles of the Bound and the Belts. The next stage will in all likelihood be a longer one. The first decided operation of the fleet will probably be the occupation of the great island off Aland, off which there is good holding ground and tolerable shelter. A pretty strong garrison has been maintained in that island by Russia, but the works are totally inadequate to resist the weight of metal the British fleet, with its French auxiliaries, can bring to bear upon them. The mavai forces of the Allied Powers, once in possession of this important station, will effectually commend the Gulfs of Bothmis and Finland.

On the part of the Caar there is a mighty, bustling note of preparation on shore. The best points tenable by troops are receiving strong reinforcements; and if the news from St. Petersburg, Revel, and Riga can be credited, he is doiry his utmost to personade the inhabitants of the Pakic provinces that the English are a sort of Ogres, the right of the Caar there is now better. Of course they will remote from any mistrust of the English with all the British provinces know better. Of course they will remote from any mistrust of the English. With all this alacuity of defensive preparation to the Caar tarries long with bis reply to the last pereuntory summons of the British povernment. That reply indeed is no mentions of the British povernment. That reply indeed is no mentioned to the course of the British povernment. That reply indeed is no me

An unfavorable reply will be immediately followed by an expeal to Parliament by the Queen. All yesterday

the answer was looked for, and ore we go to great it may have alrea But the Eart may send no distinct answer. He may abide by his shuffling policy of delaying—may affect to refuse to reply, on the place that there is no Pirtital Minister at St. Petersburg with whom he can committed the state of the peters of

been conceded to Russian fishing and merchant vessels in the northern Norwegian ports. The admirable auchorages on the west coast of the Scandinavian peninsula, among the flords between Drontheim and the North Cape, must not be allowed to become stations where Russian cruisers and liceused pirates may lie in wait to pounce upon our northern fishermen; perhaps to make bucancering descents on our northern coasts. Sir James Graham and the Admiralty will of course see to this.

Operations of the Prussians in Asia.

(From the Paris Moniteur, March 22.)

The Russian Journals have published, and the foreign Journals have copied, under the head of "News of the Corps d'armée of Orneburg, on the Lanks of the Lake of Aral, in Central Asia," an article relative to the attack on the fort Fetrowski by the troops of Khokhan. A feeble garrison, it is affirmed, repulsed with success, in the month of September last, the efforts of from twelve to thinteen thousand chemies. The following are some precise details on the position taken by Russia in that expedition to Khiva, of which no much mystery and so much into the control of the

Bokhara and Khiva; but the very frequent attacks which had taken place in the steppes of the Kirghis, as well as the pillage of a great Russian caravan in 1753, at Bohhara itself, turned them away from that dangerous commerce. However, the Khivans continued to trade with the Russians, and these latter formed, in 1762, at Astachan, a company of traders destined to re-establish the trade with Khiva. It was in that same year that a Khivan envoy came to Russia, and another arrived in 1763. The following year the Empress Catherine II. sent to the Khan of Ehiva the physician Elankennagel, who published at his return a description of that Khanate. Since then the commercial relations of Russia in the Khiva, have continued, without any other interruption itsen the pillage of some caravans by the Khirgis. In 1820, M. Mouraview was sent to Rhiva by General Jermoloff. He ruturned safe and sound, after having incurred great dangers, and he published a narrative of his journey, which was translated into French. As to the Beckhagans, one of their caravans/having been pillaged in 1762 by the troops of Fougatchew, on the frontiers of the government of Orenburg, the Khan of Bokhara sent an embassy to Russia. From that period until 1819, eleven Bokharan envoys succeeded each other in Russia, and obtained privileges for the commerce of their country with that empire. In fine, in 1829, the Bokharan envoys expressed to the Emperor Alexander the desire to see a Russian embassy sent to Bokhara. That wish was favorably received. The Emperor thought that in carrying out the project submitted to him, it would be possible to give not only more developement to the commerce which united the two countries, but also to obtain exact information relative to countries till imperfectly known. In consequence, he named M. Négri, Councillor of State, his charge d'affaires to the Khan of Bokhara, and adjoined to him Baron de Meyendorff, who wrote an account of that curious mission. The town of Bokhara, and adjoined to him Baron de Meyendorff, who wro

The Contending Armies in Europe and Asia. [From the London Chronicle of March 25.]

The interesting communication from Omer Pacha, which appeared in our columns yesterday, confirms the accounts which we have published from time to time of the recent operations on the Danube. A large Russian force was, it appears, directed on Kaleitak, for the purpose of storming the entremehments and driving back the Turks from the left bank of the river. Different opinions have been expressed as to the judgment displayed by the Ottoman commander in the occupation of a position at the extreme left of his line; but his decision seems to have been amply justified by the exercitons which the enemy has made to possess himself of Kalefat. Frince Gortschaloff has sacrificed many thousands of men, as has specified as the seed of the control of

cassians will not fail to profit by an opportunity of which they have long despaired. The defeats of the Sultan's Asiatic forces in the autumn were suffered under circumstances which, it may be hoped, are not likely to recur. Since those misfortunes the delinquent commanders have been recalled, and General Guyon has pent the winter in unremitting efforts to organise and discipline to men and of stores have been forwarded from Constantineple to the coast of Asia; and the new Commander-Inchel's a man of resolution and some experience in war, while he has the advantage of being surrounded by able European efficers.

The accounts of the progress of the theorems of the permature to anticipate the early termination of the disturbances. If, however, the Turkish authorities find any difficulty in dealing with their revolted subjects, it will become necessary for England and France to take strong measures against the petty government which counterances the rebellion. The excuses put forth by the Court of Athens would of themselves justify the most energetic coercive proceedings; for, if the Greek government is really unable to control its own officers and old functionaries, it forfeits all claim to be regarded as independent. When England and France took as part in the experiment of establishing a free Greek kingdom, they iscorred the responsibility of protecting the Forte against the new neighbor whom they placed on its frontier; and the necessity of interference is the more urgent when the arms of Greece are employed in favar of the invader whom the Western Powers are about to repel. The appeals which have been made to prejucice the sentiment in favor of the Christian subjects of the Sultan are wholly irrelevant as excuses for the attacks made by the independent Greeks upon Turkey. No provocation has been offered by the Forte which can serve as a pretext for hostile interference. Those who influence the Court of Athens hope, probably, under the patronnego of Russia, to extend the limits of the kingdom over Thessaly an

The Latest protector.

The Latest protector.

The Latest protector.

Spatches.

Exchange, March 7, 1854.

Major Tome, Austrian attaché to the Prince on Schwartzenberg, en the staff of Prince Coffschakoff for the purpose of surveying the movements of the Russians, has just been recelled by his government. This recall has preduced a great sensation among the Russians. It has been considered as a first step towards a rupture between Austria and Russia. The Austrian Consul has said at Bucharet that the day on which the Russian amy should pass the Carpathians, for the purpose of occupying Wallachia.

Confu, March 18, 1854.

The Jonian Farliament has been prorogued for six mentles. The agisation continues. The expertation of grain has been prohibited.

The Hacus March 20, 1854.

The government has replied by a note to the observations made in one of the sections of the Second Chamber, on the bill demanding an increase to the war budget, that the complexition of affairs in the Fast impressed it with the conviction that a saste of war was possible, that circumstances and the interest of the defence of the coun